

SKY LINE TRAIL HIKERS

Annual Camp, Aug. 6-9, 1937

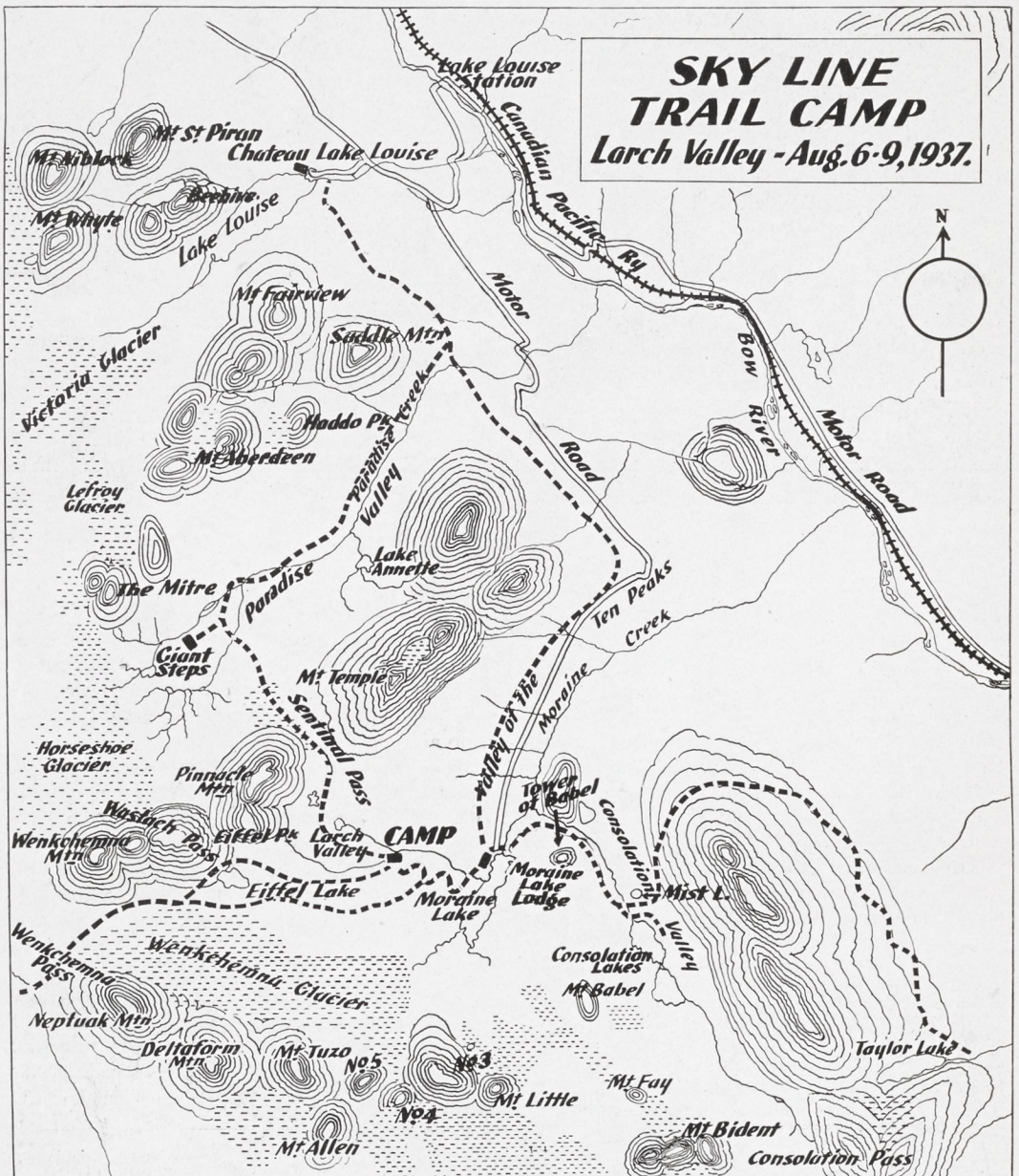
HIKES RADIATE FROM CENTRAL TENT CAMP
IN LARCH VALLEY, NEAR MORaine LAKE



*Official Organ of the
Sky Line Trail
Hikers of the Cana-
dian Rockies.*

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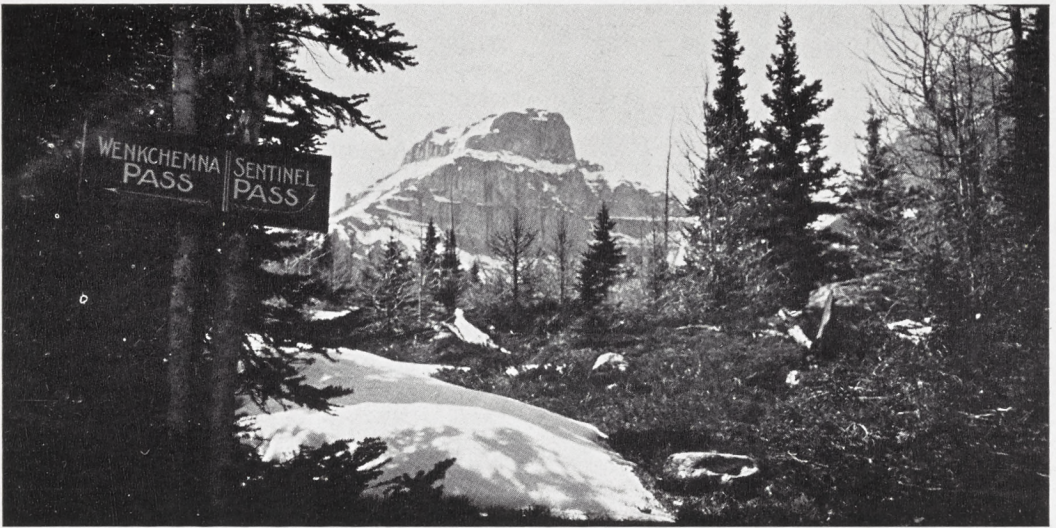
Larch Valley Camp

LARCH VALLEY CAMP

We have been assured by Mr. J. M. Wardle, Director of the Survey and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, that a new trail for hikers will be blazed from the Consolation Valley trail to Taylor Lake through the larch country and above timber line overlooking Bow Valley in time for our 1937 Camp. A new footbridge will span the creek running out of Consolation Lake. All the other trails which we plan to hike are well marked.

The main party will start from Chateau Lake Louise at 9 a.m. on August 6th, being supplied with a trail lunch, as the hiking distance to Larch Valley is twelve miles. There is choice of two routes, one round the South Side of Mount Temple and the other through Paradise Valley and over Sentinel Pass. The trail over Sentinel Pass is steep and may involve crossing patches of snow.

Duffle will be conveyed by truck and pack train to Larch Valley and must be ready for collection either at Chateau Lake Louise or at Deer Lodge at 8 a.m.



Eiffel Peak, Larch Valley

Photo by Lloyd Harmon

Those who cannot get to Lake Louise early enough to join this party can take the 10 o'clock bus to Moraine Lake and hike to Larch Valley Camp from Moraine Lake Lodge, about an hour of easy going up a good trail. Lunch will be served at the Camp for those who elect to go this way.

It will be cool at night in Larch Valley, so be sure to put a warm overcoat or mackinaw in your duffle.

This is a wonderful country for photographs, so be sure to take your camera with plenty of films. The Pow Wow will be held at Moraine

Lake Lodge on the Evening of Sunday, August 8th, for the convenience of members who cannot get away for the camp itself but wish to put in an appearance. There is good fly-fishing in Consolation Lake which should appeal to those who are anglers.

Any request for reservation after July 15th should be addressed to Dan McCowan, Banff, Alberta. The rate of \$20. includes meals, tent accommodation, with sleeping bag or three blankets, for those who do not bring their own —also conveyance of duffle to and from Lake Louise.



Eiffel Lake and Wenkchemna Pass

Photo by Dan McCowan.

PLACE NAMES AROUND MOUNT TEMPLE

by Dan McCowan

Standing on a high summit in the Rocky Mountains of Canada and scanning the apparently boundless sea of peaks one notes here and there the presence of a prominent billow, a great ninth wave in this tideless ocean. Such is Mount Temple at Lake Louise. In the Camps and along the Trails there are always many enquiries concerning the names of furred and feathered creatures visible in their native haunts and many questions are asked about the names of plants which bloom in crannies of the rock and on the Alpine meadows. Pilgrims who come from afar are also eager to learn the names of mountains, streams and passes and to have knowledge of the meaning of the given names. It is with sundry place names that this article deals.

In Ten Peak Valley near Lake Louise stands a large bastion of rock known as the Tower of Babel. Resembling the Original tower of Biblical times it has nothing to do with confusion of tongues but it might well be considered as significant of confusion of place names in this particular region. When Walter Wilcox discovered this valley he named it Desolation, the upper end being an amazing wilderness of rock debris. Later, after a more detailed survey of its length, he concluded that the valley deserved a name more appropriate to its grandeur and beauty and called it Wenkchemna or Ten Peaks.

The ten peaks, ranked in splendid array on the south side of the valley, were originally named by Samuel Allen, a fellow traveller with Wilcox. He considered the Stoney Indian numerals of one to ten as being suitable distinguishing names for these fine mountains. A roll-call of the Peaks as then named would have sounded thus,—

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. WAH-ZHEEN | 6. SOCK-PAY |
| 2. NOOM | 7. SAH-GOE-WAY |
| 3. YOM-NEE | 8. SAH-NO-AH |
| 4. TOE-ZAH | 9. MOM-P-CHONKE |
| 5. ZAP-TAH | 10. WENK-CHEM-NAH |

Later, when the region attracted numerous Alpine climbers, and when accurate maps of the terrain were drawn, the native numeral names were largely discarded. At time of writing these are the names by which the noble ten are known. Number one is Mount Fay (10612), named for Professor Charles Fay of Boston, a noted mountaineer in the region. Number two is Mount Little (10298), named for the Rev. George Little who did much climbing on the mountains around Lake Louise. Peaks number three (10088), four (10028), five (10018) and six (10520) are thus prosaically marked on the latest maps. Number seven is now Mount Tuzo

(10648), after Henrietta Tuzo of Ottawa, a pioneer climber of mountain peaks. Number eight was re-named Deltaform (11225) from its similarity to the triangular Greek letter. Number nine (10607) and number ten (10401) retain their original Indian numerals, although nine is spelled Neptuak on the maps. Wenkchemna Pass, at the extreme upper end of the valley gives access to Prospectors Valley and thence southwards to Marble Canyon or north to Opabin Pass and Lake O'Hara. Wenkchemna Lake is a lonely tarn which, seen in sunshine from the rim of Larch Valley far above, looks like a drop of quicksilver, and in shadow like a drop of ink. From the same vantage point Moraine Lake is glorious in colour,—like a splendid sapphire in a King's crown. The name was prompted by sight of an enormous mound of rock debris at the north-eastern end of the Lake,—a rock-fall resembling a moraine.

One of the nice things about Ten Peak Valley is Consolation Valley. Despite the fact that the trail to this tranquil place skirts the base of the Tower of Babel, it is a silent pathway that leads through mossy green underwoods. After the grim and sterile wastes of upper Wenkchemna this sheltered valley must have been soothing and sunshiny and altogether pleasing to my friend Walter Wilcox. I bless him often for giving it a name that is at once descriptive and euphonious. At the further end of the valley, beyond Consolation Lake, stands Mount Quadra (10410), its four fine crowns thrusting upwards from a gleaming field of ice. Rubbing shoulders with Quadra is Bident Mountain (10109), the double tooth formation suggesting the given name.

Mount Hungabee (11500) has a greater altitude than any of the neighbouring ten peaks, and so Wilcox aptly gave it the Stoney Indian name for Ruler or King. Yet in stature it is inferior to Mount Temple (11600), so re-named by George M. Dawson, Director of Canadian Geological Survey, in honor of Sir Richard Temple, a prominent British scientist who visited the Canadian Rockies in 1884. It is the highest mountain visible from a Canadian Pacific Railway train. Larch Valley, really a high bench on the flank of Temple has its name from the numerous Lyall's Larch trees rooted in its soil.

High over Larch Valley rises Sentinel Mountain (10062), on guard in a good vantage post. Eiffel peak nearby, bears more or less resemblance to the tall Parisian tower. Wastach Pass, between Eiffel and Hungabee, is from the Stoney Indian word meaning beautiful. Dividing Mounts Temple and Pinneacle is the Pass of the Sentinel (8556), the western wall having a remarkable group of tall slender spires of rock impressive from their great height,—and apparent

instability. Round the corner to the right, a sheer five thousand feet below the summit of Temple lies a small Lake known as Annette. It was named for the mother of Mr. Astley, who, many years ago, was manager of Chateau Lake Louise.

From the summit of Sentinel Pass, an easy walk from the Camp in The Larches, one may look across Paradise Valley, a beautiful flower decked vale, and note on the further side such prominent mountains as Saddleback (7983) and Sheol (9180), the former originally named Devil's Thumb, the latter having an horizon outline like a giant western stock saddle. An early Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis of Aberdeen, gave his name to a lofty summit (10340) between Paradise Valley and Lake Louise. A hill straddling the gap between Aberdeen and Lefroy (11220) Mountains is called the Mitre from its resemblance to the hat of a Bishop. Despite its apparent diminutive height it is a hill of difficulty to even the most experienced rock climbers.

Dr. James Hector, dean of Rocky Mountain explorers and discoverer of Kicking Horse Pass, "christened" more bens and glens of the Rockies than would fill a large baptismal record book. Looking westwards from a camp at the foot of Vermilion Pass, he named the highest mountain in sight Mount Lefroy, after Major General Sir John Lefroy, sometime head of Toronto Observatory. From the Palliser Expedition maps which lie before me, I am convinced that Lefroy was the original name given to Mount Temple.

Further I recall seeing an old oil painting which, adorning the hall of Place Viger Hotel in Montreal, and labeled Hazel Peak, was undoubtedly a picture of present day Mount Lefroy. Colonel Phil. Moore adds another little paragraph to the history of this case. He informs me, on good authority, that the name Hazel was originally Hazelmere, the name of a Pullman Car in which a party of pioneer tourists traveled from California to Lake Louise. On the invitation of Host Astley, they were delighted to name one of the loftiest peaks in all the Rockies.

Mount Victoria (11355) was originally called Mount Green, after Spottswood Green, an English clergyman who climbed extensively in the Selkirk Mountains. It was re-named by J. J. McArthur, a Government Surveyor, in honour of the reigning British Queen. The first ascent of the mountain was made in the year of her Diamond Jubilee. Lake Louise has its name from a daughter of Victoria, Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, a former Governor-General of Canada. It is interesting to recall that this trail riding Governor, sitting quietly by the door of his tent in the foothills west of Calgary and impressed by the vast range of snow clad Rockies, wrote the fine Paraphrase beginning

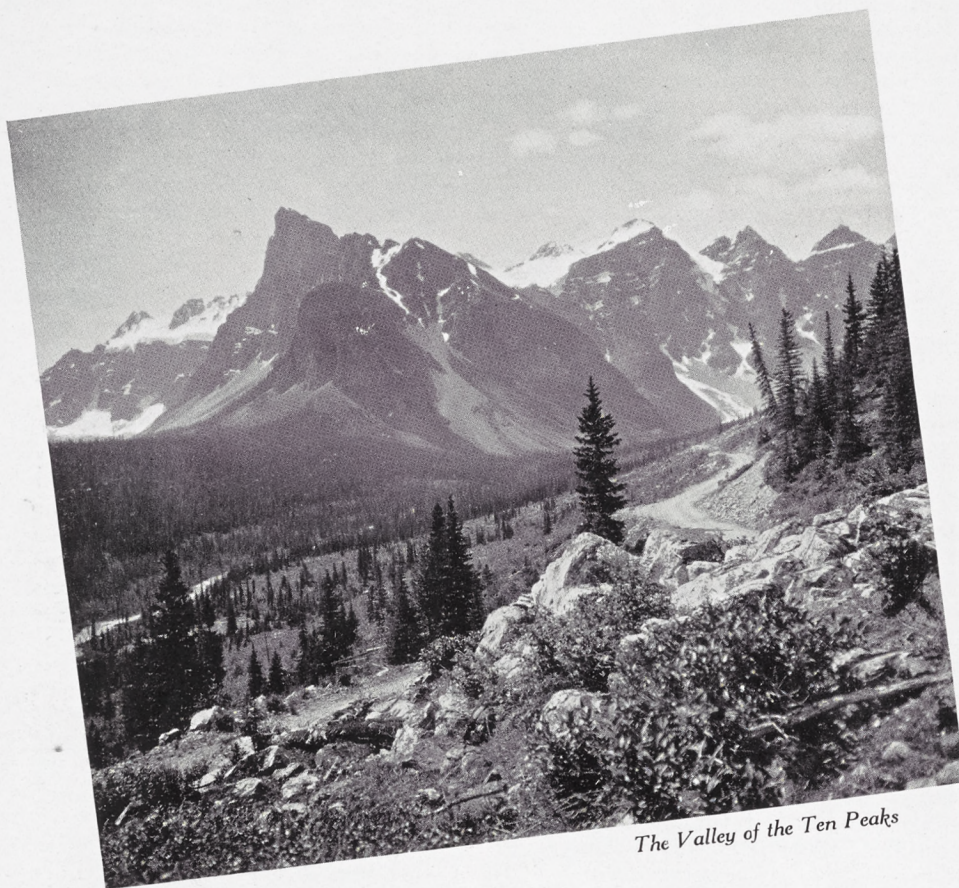
"Unto the Hills around do I lift up
my longing eyes."

To the Red Men of the twanging bow Lake Louise was known as the Lake of Little Fishes.

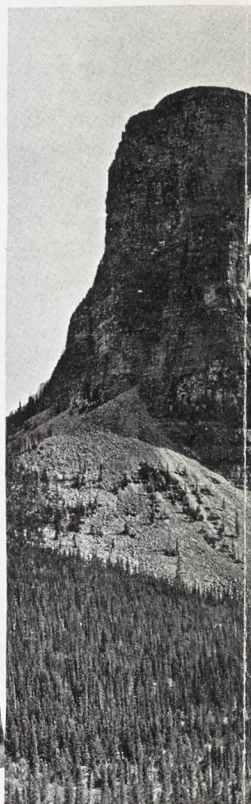


Mount Temple

Hayward photo.



The Valley of the Ten Peaks



Moun



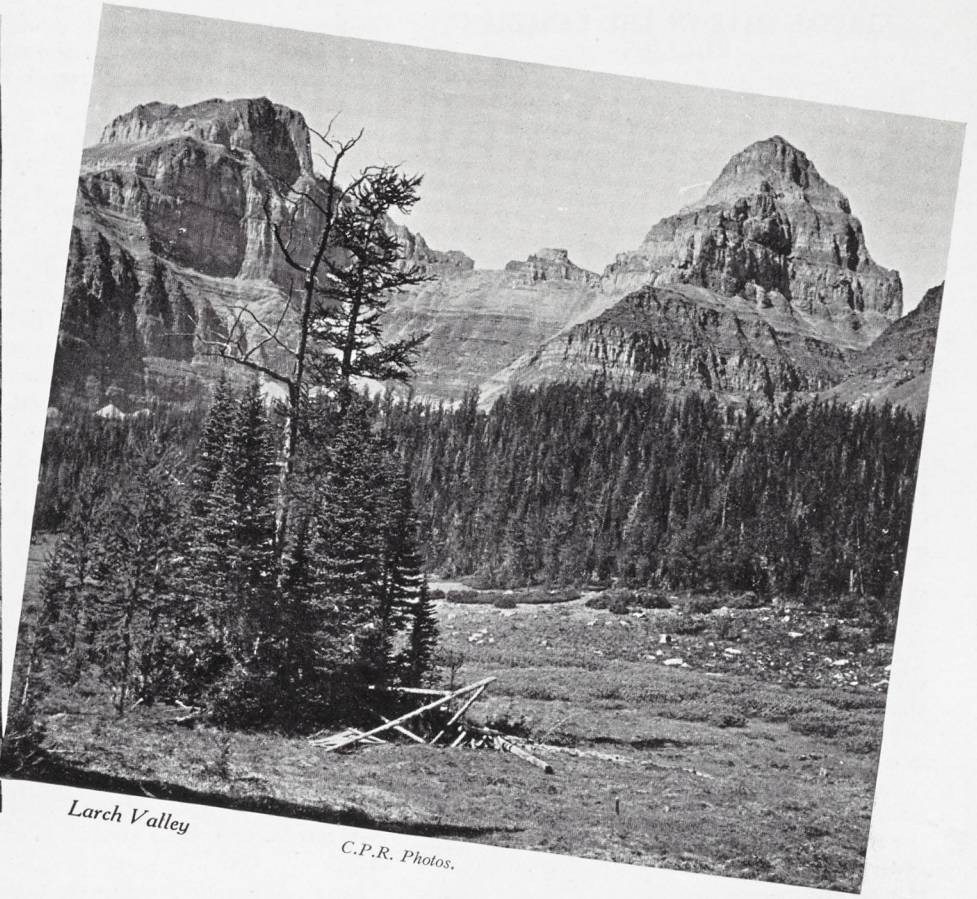
Consolation Valley



Pinnacle of Rocks



nt Babel



Larch Valley

C.P.R. Photos.



in Sentinel Pass



Sentinel Pass

Photos by Dan McCowan

GLACIAL DAYS IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Carroll Lane Fenton, an American Scientist, who spent several months last Summer in the Canadian Rockies under the auspices of the Geological Society of America, has interesting articles on the subject in *Nature Magazine* for April and *Scientific Monthly* for June. The following extracts deal with the geology of the terrain which the Sky Line Trail Hikers will cover this Summer and are reproduced with the permission of the author, who may possibly join us in camp with Mrs. Fenton.

Mr. Fenton sends us photographs of Snail Trails five hundred million years old recorded in the rocks of Ross Lake near Lake Louise. These snails were undoubtedly the original Sky Line Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies, and we hope that our own records will last as long.

Here follows an extract from his article in *Nature Magazine*:

Glaciers grind their way down cliffs that once were sands in shallow bays. Trails made by shoal-loving snails stand in pinnacles that rise above spectacular passes. Cliffs tell tales of bygone earthquakes, while waterfalls plunge into canyons once filled by slowly moving ice.

Such scenes, recalling earth's long past, greet visitors to Banff and Lake Louise. They tell the story of Canada's finest mountains; of their peaks, ranges, valleys and lakes. They also tell of high adventures, during which marine basins moved upward and the mountainous West was made.

Standing on the terrace at Banff, we trace chapters in this story. Gray limestones in the Fairholme Range became sea muds that settled and hardened during the Carboniferous Age. Corals and shells lived upon them, but were killed by an epoch of rough water and shallows that covered the sea bottom with sand. We see its thick beds in Tunnel Mountain, though Bow Falls cross strata of dark, soft shale that formed millions of years later. In valleys to the eastward are mudstone and coal, some layers containing fine fossils. They tell us of swamps and cycadfringed glades where dinosaurs with armor and hooked beaks browsed during the Age of Reptiles. Other dinosaurs had dagger-shaped teeth and walked on long, muscular legs. They prowled among the palm-like trees, ready to pounce upon their neighbors and turn them into meals of fresh meat.

The great reptiles thus harassed each other. They also were terrified by earthquakes that grew common and violent as the earth's crust wrinkled and the Rockies began to rise. Swamps shook and arched into hills; rocks deeply buried began journeys that would lift them 30,000 feet.

On the way, they bent, tipped and broke into huge blocks. When the earthquakes at last ended, those blocks formed ranges rising above the newly-made plains.

These mountains surround us here at Banff, their cliffs showing strata that were broken and distorted during the epochs of earthquakes. Crumpled limestones rise in the wedge-shaped peaks that frame the famous Bow View. They form the tip of mighty Cascade, while folded shales make walls along the road that climbs to the top of Stoney Squaw. Breaks, called "faults," cross dozens of slopes, cutting through hard beds already tilted and bent.

We see greater faults in canyons that reach the Bow Valley west of Banff. Some of them piled strata on edge; others squeezed rocks of the late Coal Age against formations 200,000,000 years older. Many ran obliquely through mountains, throwing gray and buff beds into zigzag patterns now exposed on pinnacles and cliffs.

We also trace the glaciers that came when cooling climate followed uplift. They deepened the great valley of the Bow, which cuts across a score of ranges before it at last reaches the plains. They broke huge blocks from narrow ridges, reducing them to rugged walls. They dug at the sides of massive mountains, leaving only the pointed peaks that alpinists call "horns." One of the finest of all horn peaks is Mount Assiniboine, two days' journey from Banff over spectacular trails.

Lake Louise fills a valley three thousand feet deep, dug in rocks that are gray, buff and brick red. As the glacial ice melted, it dropped piles of rock-rubbish or "moraines" that built terraces, dammed the valley, and turned it into a basin. As the glacier retreated still farther, its waters became the lake named for a princess—turquoise-tinted Lake Louise, Nature's mirror for lovely Mount Victoria . . .

One may reach the Valley of Ten Peaks by trail, but the trip is long and part of it is hard. Motor busses and cars require less effort, and the road they take gives a view unrivalled in the Rockies. Ten red, old-gold and buff mountains rise abruptly from a turquoise-green lake and are hung with glaciers that seem ready to (and do!) crash down in avalanches. They have richness, beauty of shade and form—and they tell us of the tremendous erosive power of the glaciers which, millions of years ago, carved them from one vast block of stone.

They also hint at the long ages through which Cambrian seas endured. There are 5000 feet of rocks in Mount Fay; it these settled at an average rate of one foot per century, they were forming during a half million years. Yet they represent but two Cambrian epochs, and by no means the whole of those!

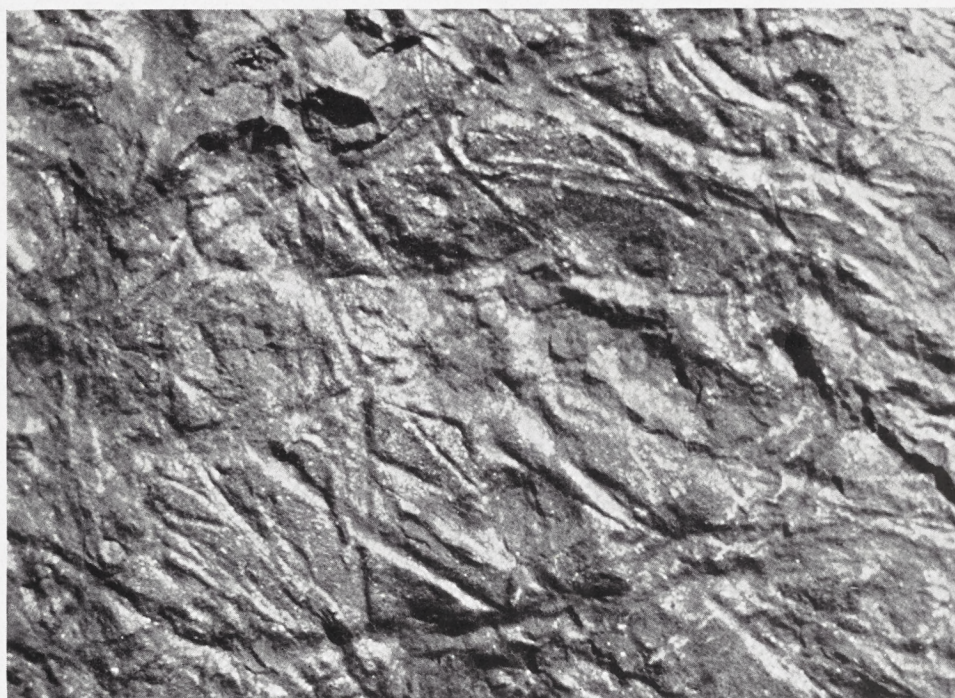
Rocks high on Mount Babel contain fossil algae—remains of simple marine plants that filled their jelly-like colonies with lime as it settled from the sea water. At some times, their relatives grew very large; colonies in the Sawback Range are five to six feet high and three feet in diameter. Those of Mount Babel are egg-size or smaller—merely loose, flattened balls. Waves must have rolled them to and fro on the sea floor, which was a mixture of tiny lime grains and coarse sand.

In his article in the June issue of **Scientific Monthly**, Mr. Fenton throws some further light on the forest life of Larch Valley. Here follows an extract:—

We took the trail one chill morning as clouds whirled about Wenkchemna Peak. For a thousand feet we climbed by switchbacks; then the trail entered a wide valley where larches already were turning yellow. It led to the bowl where a glacier once rose—a basin the geologist terms a cirque, but that prospectors know as a “half-kettle” valley. At the bottom lay a blue tarn whose bed had been dug in hard sandstone as ice ground and shoved its way down the valley.

Fossils were present, though not common. Sandstone ledges held tubes probably built by the worm-like creatures called phoronids. Other ledges contained trilobite tracks, but no pits showing where they had dug for food. At Sentinel Pass we found blocks of the egg-shaped algae, though slopes were too steep to permit climbing to the brown strata from which they came. We contented ourselves with a few talus specimens and then used binoculars to distinguish the larger rock groups making up the precipitous mountains.

By a camp fire that night we discussed our finds. Our friends had specimens that defied purely physical explanation, though it had been suggested for fossil algae far more plantlike than those. They also possessed negatives that recorded rare views of glaciers, peaks and red-walled canyons descending to milky glacial streams. For us there were sections, notes on rocks too large for collecting, and small slabs showing that egg-shaped algae grew widely in one Cambrian sea. For all, there were memories that would last, glimpses of beauty to be considered and problems that would call for solution long after we should leave the mountains and return to our lowland, workaday homes.



Snail Trails near Ross Lake made 500,000,000 years ago. Reproduced Facsimile size from photograph by Carroll Lane Fenton.

COLOUR IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Last Summer, at Lake O'Hara, the Sky Line Trail Hikers met and enlisted in their number a distinguished Canadian artist, W. J. Phillips, who was on a painting expedition with Mrs. Phillips in that delectable region. We have therefore a special reason to welcome the volume just published "Colour in the Canadian Rockies" (Thomas Nelson & Sons—\$3.), containing thirty-two colour plates reproducing Mr. Phillips' paintings and an equal number of drawings in black and white. Here for the first time we have in print the Canadian Rockies as any artist sees them, and since the artist in question is a master of his craft and the reproductions are excellent, we have a book that is a real treasure. The letterpress is worthy of the illustrations for it is written by Frederick Niven, one of the foremost living writers in the English language, who has spent many Summers trail riding in the Canadian Rockies and knows the country at first hand.

Of the thirty-two colour plates, five depict scenes at or near Lake O'Hara, five deal with the Lake Louise terrain, and five are related to scenes through which we shall foot it next August from our central camp in Larch Valley.

The frontispiece introduces the reader to Moraine Lake, and other very fine paintings are reproduced of the Valley of the Ten Peaks, Wenchemna Meadows, Mount Fay and Mount Bident with Consolation Lake. "Wenchemna Glacier," writes Frederick Niven, "instead of receding has been advancing, thrusting a forefoot into the forests. The cause of that advance is an enormous fall of rocks in recent times—recent, that is, as one considers the leisurely making of the world, from one of the high cliffs. The great mass of them, holding back a long stretch of the ice, has protected it from the melting heat of the sun. The contrast between the sylvan peace of the woods and the austerity of the enfolding and towering ten peaks, harrowed by avalanche and rockslide, lives long in one's memory."

It is difficult to pick and choose among the illustrations, but for this writer the three favourites are "Mount Rundle," "Mount Yukness and Lake O'Hara" and "Below Lake Oesa." In the text there is one particularly delightful chapter entitled "Blue and Gold," descriptive of the wild flowers of this Alpine Paradise. If ever there was a book that deserved to be a best-seller, it is "Colour in the Canadian Rockies."



The Sun Dance Lodge which will serve as our Community Centre in Larch Valley Camp.

*Sentinel Pass
and
Paradise Valley*



*Rest on the trail at Lake
Annette, Paradise Valley.*



*Approach to Sentinel Pass.
Photo by Fred Armbrister.*



*Lunch at the foot of
Sentinel Pass.*

Photo by Carl Rungius.

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